THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1794. [N° 1700.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

TO rectify public abuses is the duty of every man, yet it is an old and true saying, that "what is every man's business, nobody meddles with."

I was led to this observation, from reading the pathetic address of our worthy Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, Citizen D. Humphreys, on the melancholy subject of the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Algiers.—He there calls upon us, in the name of every thing dear and sacred, to exert ourselves in raising the price of their redemption from the horrors of Slavery, now rendered much more dreadful by plague and pestilence raging in the land of those free booters; and intimates the sum necessary for such purpose, with a proposal for raising it.

Previous to the publication of this address, a plan was set on foot, in most of our mercantile towns, for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens, by a description of community held in contempt by the uninformed, and persecuted by the fanatics of our continent—but by some few, admired and pitied. I mean the Comedians, who, suffering under persecution, from the illiberal, have most honourably and benevolently come forward, for the relief of their fellow creatures, when they themselves perhaps needed contributions, to make life tenable.

But, least I should bring down upon myself, some of their oppressors, because I have dared publicly to offer them a tribute of praise; I will state to you, Mr. Printer, the amount of the sums raised, in different parts of the United States, towards the relief and redemption of American prisoners in Algiers, in consequence of the Managers of Theatres performing *gratis* for that purpose.

	DOLLARS.
The receipts of a performance of Messieurs Wignal and Reinagle, at the New Theatre, in Philadelphia, amounted to —	1300
Ditto of Mr. Placide, at Charleston, —	1100
Ditto of Messieurs West and Wignal, at Ditto,	1000
Ditto of Mr. Ricket's Horsemanship, at Ditto,	700
Ditto of Ditto, at Philadelphia, —	500
Ditto of the Old American Company, at New-York, — — — —	506
Ditto, at Boston, — — — —	1400
	6500

The Manager of the Newport Theatre also opened his House one night, which produced upwards of Two Hundred Dollars; but as the objects, for whom it was collected, are not likely to derive an immediate benefit from that contribution, I have not added it, but shall, before I conclude, offer an observation upon the subject.

The sum of 6500 Dollars, raised by the means above mentioned, has been, I am well informed, paid by the different Managers, either into the hands of public Treasurers, or of some reputable Merchant, for the purpose of an immediate remittal to Algiers. From Mr. Humphrey's address, we find such a sum would purchase the redemption of several valuable citizens, or afford considerable comfort to the whole now in Slavery.

Thus have we an example of public benevolence, from a description of men who have long been by us reviled, persecuted, and held up to contempt. Let the inveterate opposers of the Drama no longer persecute, until they surpass the *Poor Player* in acts of Benevolence. — Let them cease to revile men, who have once in their lives, done an act of public charity.—At least, let them now suffer every one to amuse, and be amused; each in his turn, and according to his fancy. I cannot dismiss this subject, without expressing my satisfaction at the recent repeal of the penal laws, in our State, against dramatic performances. The act thus abrogated, was passed in the days of ignorance and superstition. America can never rival the old world, until she become liberal and enlightened.

The money collected at our Theatre, is, I am told, retained by the Manager, under the pretence of ignorance as to its appropriation.—Let him no longer continue so, for *we* have a Public Treasurer, and *we* have reputable Merchants.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
CHARITY.

Newport, November 12, 1794.

Latest European Intelligence.

BORDERS OF THE MEUSE, September 5.

THE Prince of Saxe Cobourg has set out for Vienna, after taking leave of the army by the following address:—"His Majesty having vouchsafed to comply with my most humble representation, by accepting my resignation of the command in chief of the army, which my want of health, added to the weakness of my bodily frame, would not permit me any longer to hold; and this command having been immediately entrusted by his Majesty to his Excellency Monsignieur Count de Clairfayt, General of Artillery, I take this mode to announce the above change in the army. At the same time, I avail myself of this opportunity to testify to all the Generals and officers, as well as to the whole army in general, my strong regret at this separation. I beseech them to be convinced that my esteem for the troops who have manifested so much bravery, and my gratitude for their good-will, their fidelity, and personal attachment, will be everlastingly impressed on my mind, as their recollection will be always dear to me. My prayers for the success and glory of their arms, will follow them every where; and though at present I cease to be their chief and their guide, I shall never cease to admire their merit, to rejoice in their exploits, and to be proud of their friendship. I am persuaded that they will receive this expression of my sentiments as the profusion of a heart deeply penetrated, and as the latest proof of my attachment and esteem.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg."

HAGUE, September 2.

We were in hopes that the successful attempts which had been made to repulse the two attacks which the French made upon our, the English, and Hanoverian out posts, in the neighbourhood of Breda, had removed all expectation of a siege of that place; but we received, on the 30th ult. the disagreeable information of its being actually besieged, and that it was summoned to surrender on the 29th, in the evening; that the fortifications being in good order, and the fortress commanded by Baron Van Gentaw, a German, who, in the two last campaigns, signalized himself by his bravery: The fate of that place, gives us, as yet, no great uneasiness.

The Chief of the patriotic party at Amsterdam, known by the name of Father Hoft, died at his country seat, aged upwards of 70 years. He was formerly burgomaster and father in law to Admiral Kinsbergen. It is said a monument will be erected at Amsterdam, to his memory.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

Several letters received here yesterday, brought accounts that a very general insurrection had taken place in West-Prussia, formerly Polmania, and part of Poland; that the insurgents had stopped the heavy artillery going to the King of Prussia's army, before Warsaw; and that his Prussian Majesty had been obliged to raise the siege.

SEPTEMBER 13.

It was very strongly reported on change this day, that some letters from Germany mention, that the Emperor had been killed at Offen by an Hungarian Officer.

The invasion or attack of Holland in a great measure depends on the fate of Maestricht.

Mr. Wyndham, Secretary at War, has been for some time at head quarters. The Compte D'Artois, from Rotterdam, is also expected there in a few days.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

AUGUST 4.

The refugees of Poland congratulate the Convention on the late triumphs of liberty.

The President answers: Machiavelism produces alternately alliances and divisions among tyrants; fraternity unites all free nations together, and their union is everlasting like virtue, which constitutes its basis.

Freemen of Poland! it will be sufficient to tell you, that you will ever find as many brothers in France as there are friends of liberty.

Tell your fellow-citizens, that the French nation observe with the most lively interest their struggles for liberty—that it applauds their generous audacity—that it receives every intelligence of their success, with an agreeable sensation; but tell them at the same time that feeble measures are often productive of irreparable disasters in great revolutions; tell them, that even a king in fetters always threatens liberty; that tygers and leopards are not to be tamed, and that, whoever spares them is an enemy to mankind: Tell them before all, that nothing but a representation can conduct them safe into port, and that if they do not make haste to form one, they will only change their master, instead of conquering liberty.

Honourable mention of this address, ordered to be inserted in the bulletin, as also the President's answer to it.

Barras read several important pieces, relative to the conspiration happily frustrated on the 27th of July.

He related among other facts, that Robespierre had chosen Montreaux*, Couthon, Bigatelle*, and St. Just Le Rinci*, for their country seats.

* *Three magnificent chateaux near Paris.*

AUGUST 29.

ACCUSATIONS AND ACQUITTAL OF SEVEN MEMBERS.

Lecointre, of Versailles, in concert with Tallien, Dubois Crance, and a few others produced an accusation against seven Members of the Committees of Public and General Safety, namely Barrere, Billaud de Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, Vadier, Amar, Vouland, and David. This produced a violent commotion in the Convention, and after a very warm debate, it was decreed, by a very great majority, that the charges were unfounded, and that the Assembly should pass to the order of the day. During the evening, and the following night the matter was agitated in the Clubs and Societies of Paris, and attempts were made to represent the above decree as an artifice of the majority to get rid of an accusation which they were afraid to meet.

AUGUST 30.

ACCUSATIONS CONTINUED.

The debate was resumed on the question—"Whether the Convention would adhere to their Decree of yesterday?"

A great majority of the Convention determined that both the accused and the accuser should be heard, that the business should be brought to a solemn determination.

Lecointre accordingly produced his charges, which were 26 in number. They charged not only the seven Members, but the whole of the two Committees, with arbitrary acts of oppression and cruelty—of having concealed the guilt of Robespierre—of having packed and influenced Jurors by terror, &c. After a long and stormy debate, it appeared that the charges were wholly unsupported by proof, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

On the 10th inst. the ci-devant ministers Pare and Destorques, the national deputy Neufchateau, who had been under arrest for these twelve months past, the actors of the Theatre Francois, and 700 other prisoners were released from their confinement in the prison of Luxemburgh. Tallien, the conqueror of Robespierre, came to deliver them.

Noisy and vociferous as the people used to be when whole groupes of men were guillotined, as heartily and loudly did they rejoice at seeing those unfortunate men released.

PARIS, September 16.

Letters from Brussels of the 22d Fructidor, mention, that the Austrian prisoners from Valenciennes, and Conde, passed on the 19th and 20th of the same month, by the Glacis of that city. They are lodged for the present in the castle of Laken, which is situated in a healthy and well aired situation. The principal part of the officers are allowed to walk in the city, without any restriction, with the Black Cockade in their hats, and their side arms.

The French army, which placed Valenciennes and Conde again under the dominion of the Republic, is successively arrived at Brussels, and its environs. One part will form a camp at Cortenberg (a large village on the high way between Brussels and Louvain) and at two leagues distance from both.

The army commanded by General Pichegru (about fifty thousand strong) is encamped in the heaths of Breda, in a column of about a league and a half in extent. It has upon its centre, and at its quarter, General Hoogstraeten. His patroles sometimes come to the drawbridge of Breda, within pistol-shot. The Dutch army, commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has wisely put Breda between the French army and his. He is now encamped back of that fortress.

The English are about 10 miles East of this place. Their camp is at Tilbourg. Every moment a more formidable train of artillery is arriving from France, which announces a storm to be at no great distance.

A person named Fournier was this day arrested, and placed in the prison of La Force, supposed to be the assassin of the representative of the people, Tallien.

LONDON, August 23.

In 1791, the balance of trade with Flanders amounted to 500,000l. in favor of Great-Britain, so that in the first instance they are deprived of this vast sum in consequence of the war.

Letters from Florence, dated June 28, state, that the Grand Duke having been threatened by the English minister, if he did not form a corps of troops sufficient to counteract any descent which might be expected on the part of the French, on the coast of Tuscany, and more especially in the port of Leghorn, that Lord Hood would be under the necessity of landing ten thousand men, to be maintained at the expence of his Royal Highness. It has been resolved to raise an equal number of regular troops, seven thousand for the safety of Leghorn, and three thousand for the protection of Florence. It is also determined to raise numerous corps of Militia, in the manner that was anciently practised under the House of Medicis, under the name of bands.

The same letters mention, that on account of the poverty of Tuscany, the difficulty of procuring money for such extraordinary disbursements, and the consideration of being obliged to embark in this enterprize, at the instigation of his Britannic Majesty, the English government will undertake to pay all the expences.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Lord Hood comes home from the Mediterranean in the Commerce de Marseilles of 120 guns one of the prizes taken by the fleet at Toulon.

The Court of Naples, it is said, have declared war against the Swedes, in consequence of some insulting reflections thrown on that Court by the Regent of Sweden, and seven sail of the line, with twelve frigates, have sailed from Naples to intercept the Swedish navigation.

Two foreigners have been arrested at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon whom were found assignats to the amount of 600,000 French livres; several letters, sealed with the counterfeited coat of arms of a Gentlemen of high rank, a plan of the Austrian camp, a description of its strength, and a long list of Dutch and German Jacobins which will be very useful for the discovery of a great number of secret enemies of the public order.

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, Sept. 2.

"I have been at this dull place a month, looking over the wreck of a lucrative trade, and have the mortification to find, that the produce of many years industry is left behind in very numerous and large debts, amounting to many thousands, which the French will not, at this time, permit me to come at.

"All the English, at Ostend, are imprisoned in the Convent of Capuchins, and all the females are lodged with the White nuns. This is supposed to be done, to hide an expedition they are planning, with about 200 fishing boats mounted with guns, now in Ostend harbour; many of which were first intended to be sent as fireships into the Scheldt to burn the shipping, and attempt a landing in this island in the confusion: But this scheme was fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of the English frigates off Ostend, by which they could not pass. I am informed that they have since changed their plan, to the sending the boats on the canal to Bruges, Sluys, and by a canal through the island of Cassandris; and there they are to wait under cover of a numerous army, to make an attempt to cross the Scheldt in a dark night, and effect a landing in Zealand; which once done, cannot be opposed by any force we have here; for we

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have only about 3000 English and a regiment of Highlanders, just landed to protect us.

"The Dutchmen are asleep, trusting to some hidden thing for protection; they are much divided amongst themselves, and therefore behave with much cool indifference to the troops who are come to protect them; for they would not suffer them to land till four days after their arrival. The different towns were (till this time) contending where they should come to: At length it was resolved they should not come to any town, but should encamp at Out (West) Cappel; where this damp unhealthy climate will soon lay them up with an ague.

"The French are most certainly meditating some grand stroke, for they are marching a numerous army towards Bois-le-Duc, and they have impressed most of the men in Flanders; those that do not chuse to fight, are sent to widen the canal from Dunkirk to Bruges, to facilitate the navigation of larger vessels for the attack on Holland.

"How this unfortunate war will end I am weary of conjecturing."

The French have laid the town of Ostend under a contribution of two millions of guilders, which must be paid in specie; at the same time they take what goods they think proper from merchants and shopkeepers, for which they pay assignats.

At Ghent a requisition was made of sixteen hundred men to drain the water from Sluys. It was complied with, and the inhabitants drew lots amongst themselves for that purpose.

Eight hundred men were required from Bruges.—They were refractory. The consequence was, that six thousand troops marched into the town. The tocsin was rung; the inhabitants assembled in great numbers in the Grand Place, when they were instantly surrounded, and the number required taken, without respect to rank or riches, and sent off to make the canal between Dunkirk and Furnes navigable, that the vessels now lying at Ostend may be brought round by an inland navigation, because that harbour is completely blocked up by the English cruizing between that and Nieuport.

The severity against Bruges for its disobedience has been considerably embittered. As an example of terror to other places, they have demanded four millions of guilders, to be paid immediately in specie; and in case of non-compliance, they threaten to introduce amongst them that hitherto irresistable argument, the guillotine!

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A courier brought *yesterday morning* accounts from the camp at Wola, that General Goetz, after having attacked the camp of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, had carried six redoubts, and taken 11 pieces of cannon from the enemy. Our army is now drawn up in flank of Kosciusko's trenches.

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THE Committee having been notified by the Secretary of State, that the Agent of Claims and Appeals, appointed by the President of the United States, is to embark immediately for London, and that he is authorized to bind the United States, under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages attending the prosecution of the claims of American citizens; that the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States; and that, if the parties will obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts in their respective cases, the expence of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

They are of opinion, that measures ought to be immediately taken, for obtaining authenticated copies of such records and proceedings in all cases where they have not already been procured, and will undertake to obtain them for all such of their fellow-citizens as shall, within 20 days from this date, furnish the names of the vessels and masters, the ports or places where tried or condemned, with such other information as the circumstances of the case may require.

They recommend to those who have already obtained the copies of the proceedings of the Courts to have them examined by some person of legal knowledge, that if they should be found defective in any respect, the deficiency may be supplied at the same time that the other records are applied for.

In Behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *November 6.*

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Upon this Mr. Dayton moved that a committee should be appointed to examine the business left unfinished last session, and report to the House. He saw no reason for losing time by waiting for the Senate.

Mr. Goodhue objected to the motion, as improper.

Mr. Dayton challenged the gentleman to point out where the impropriety consisted.—For two or three weeks the House of Representatives would have full employment, while the Senate, in reality, had none. He was positive as to the legality and expediency of proceeding.

The Speaker put the question, and the ayes and noes were equal, each being twenty-five. The Speaker then informed the House, that as a quorum of their number was not present, it would be requisite to adjourn.

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The rule in the American Constitution is undoubtedly much better.

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Mr. Mercer's letter of resignation was read, and a return received by which it appears that Gabriel Duval is elected to supply the vacancy. These were referred to the committee of election.

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The messengers of several churches in the United States believing the salvation of all men through our Lord Jesus, met in annual Convention at Philadelphia, the 28th of October, 1794, and continued by adjournments until the 30th.

To the several Churches blessed with a knowledge of the same heavenly and happifying truth with us, Greeting.

BELOVED and highly favoured of God our Saviour; through divine goodness we have had a comfortable meeting, and although, by reason of sickness which prevails in several parts, our meeting hath not been as full, nor our information as extensive as we expected, yet it affords us consolation and cause of praise to our common father, God and Saviour, that his spirit co-operates with the means of grace which he hath appointed, whereby the saviour of truth is made to prevail in a considerable degree in many places, that numbers are brought to see the extent of God's love and salvation from the curse of the law whereby they are made willing to receive the inward manifestations thereto which ever influence the subjects to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, to live soberly, righteously and godly, in this present world. Dear brethern, whom as the day spring from on high hath visited with us, experienced the comforts and heavenly influences of the manifesting of this love and salvation, let us fight the good fight of faith, and endeavour to convince our fellow heirs of the great salvation, who from want of knowledge of its truth are rejecting it, that mankind in themselves are poor, miserable, blind and naked, and that our treasure of perfect wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption, is in Christ Jesus, and as far as God shall make our endeavours effectual thereunto, so far will be instrumental in his hands, of promoting general religion, and morality.

We have appointed our next Convention to be at this place, the last Tuesday in October next, and we request the Churches to be punctual in sending forward their representatives.

Signed by order of the Convention,
NICHOLAS COX, Moderator,
Attested. DAVID EVANS, Clerk.

N. B. The Convention request the printers of newspapers in the different States to give this a place in their useful papers.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Whatever may be Mr. Pitt's opinion, we believe the French will soon be masters at sea as well as on land. Few men seem to reflect on the consequences of the present contest.—France is this moment becoming the most powerful nation on earth. In a few years, her present increase of military strength, will render her as formidable as the Macedonian kingdom under Alexander, the Roman Empire under Julius Cæsar, or the Northern Tartars under Tamerlane or Genghis Khan.—

If we may rely on the report, that the French Cruisers have orders to send into France all American vessels, bound to or from British ports, the order must proceed from a determination to revenge on America for attempting a negociation with their bitter enemies the English; or what is more probable, to distress the trade of England. The last is the present favourite object of France, and the new order may be only a branch of that system. In this case, the French will pay for all cargoes they may take; but insurance in England will rise to a degree that will be very embarrassing to the trade of this country; or cease altogether.

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Yesterday arrived here, and came to her moorings off the city, the British frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochran, of 44 guns, with the September mail, from Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Ellicott, at Pittsburgh, to his brother in this city, dated 30th October.

"I arrived at this place from Fort Le Boeuf yesterday. The Six nations of Indians have declared for peace, and have given Mr. Adlum leave to survey. I attribute their pacific disposition to the good success of General Wayne.

"The army is about 30 miles from this place, and is expected here in about three days. Numbers of the insurgents have gone down the river, and some of them have been taken. The whisky boys are all cut down, and there seems to be a disposition to submit to the laws. Not one of the 5000 insurgents that marched into this place are to be found that will take up arms against government."

Lord Buchan, some time ago, wrote to General Washington, for his (the General's) picture:—with the picture was sent a letter, written in a style of elegance and neatness, for which the pen of the General is so highly distinguished:—The following paragraph is well worth transcribing therefrom:

Philadelphia, April 20, 1793.

"My Lord,

"The favourable wishes which your Lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it; one mean to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously pourtrayed in the following words of your letter, "to be little heard of in the great world of politics." These words, I can assure your Lordship, are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincerest wish of America, to have nothing to do with the squabbles of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth: and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from, powers they are connected with, will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the administration of this country; and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of these states will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation, and must surpass any idea your lordship can hitherto have entertained on this occasion."

WHITESTOWN, October 29.

The Indian treaty at Canandarqua, we are informed by a gentleman directly from that place, moves on but slowly. One hundred indians had collected on the 15th and on the 16th four hundred Seneca warriors came in. This formidable train of Seneca warriors, we are assured, had left their villages, and moved on several days marches to join the hostile Indians: but that they were overtaken by a runner, and informed of the treaty; upon which they immediately turned their course, and arrived as above stated. They are all armed with the best of finished rifles.

One Indian had been killed in a quarrel with another, who drew his knife and stabbed him.

One Squaw had also been killed in a quarrel with an Indian, who beat her brains out with a stone.

The Indians, one and all, declare that Brandt was killed in the late action with Gen. Wayne.

have only about 3000 English and a regiment of Highlanders, just landed to protect us.

"The Dutchmen are asleep, trusting to some hidden thing for protection; they are much divided amongst themselves, and therefore behave with much cool indifference to the troops who are come to protect them; for they would not suffer them to land till four days after their arrival. The different towns were (all this time) contending where they should come to: At length it was resolved they should not come to any town, but should encamp at Out (West) Cappel; where this damp unhealthy climate will soon lay them up with an ague.

"The French are most certainly meditating some grand stroke, for they are marching a numerous army towards Bois-le-Duc, and they have impressed most of the men in Flanders; those that do not chuse to fight, are sent to widen the canal from Dunkirk to Bruges, to facilitate the navigation of larger vessels for the attack on Holland.

"How this unfortunate war will end I am weary of conjecturing."

The French have laid the town of Ostend under a contribution of two millions of guilders, which must be paid in specie; at the same time they take what goods they think proper from merchants and shopkeepers, for which they pay assignats.

At Ghent a requisition was made of sixteen hundred men to drain the water from Sluys. It was complied with, and the inhabitants drew lots amongst themselves for that purpose.

Eight hundred men were required from Bruges.—They were refractory. The consequence was, that six thousand troops marched into the town. The tocsin was rung; the inhabitants assembled in great numbers in the Grand Place, when they were instantly surrounded, and the number required taken, without respect to rank or riches, and sent off to make the canal between Dunkirk and Furnes navigable, that the vessels now lying at Ostend may be brought round by an inland navigation, because that harbour is completely blocked up by the English cruizing between that and Nieuport.

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ALBANY, November 3.

So late as the 17th ult. the Canandaigua Treaty had not commenced. Cornplanter came in the 16th—The number of Indians is between 15 and 1600.—They fare sumptuously on the best beef, bread, and West India—to the tune of from 100 to 150 dollars per day.—Fine times for Indians—Congress pay all.

Mr. Galliten, who was removed from a seat in the Senate of the U. S. for not having been a citizen the time required by the constitution, is elected to the house of representatives by the district of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

Smokers take Notice.

The town of New bury Port, in legal town meeting have passed a law, prohibiting any person from smoaking any pipe or segar in the streets, lanes, alleys, and on the wharves of that town, under a penalty of two shillings for every offence.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.

A brig, a constant trader from London to Halifax, laden with goods to the amount of 27,000 l. sterling has been captured by a French frigate, and sent into Cape Ann. She is expected round here every hour.

NEWPORT, Nov. 18.

A Gentleman who arrived here last Evening from New-York, has favoured us with Papers printed there last Saturday, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

By a Gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from London, which he left the 26th Sept. we learn that the French have defeated the British and Hanoverians under the Duke of York, who was obliged to cross the Maes with the loss of about 2000 men; the conquest of Breda and Gertruydenberg was momently expected; that a fleet of 26 sail of the line was lying at Brest, ready for sea; and that with respect to the negociations of Mr. Jay, it was confidently said, in London, that the British court had agreed to give up their posts on the frontiers of the United States.

Our informant sailed from London in the ship Sansom, bound to New-York, which vessel he left at sea a few days ago, and arrived here in a ship from Copenhagen.

November 13.

Interesting intelligence from a Correspondent in Baltimore.

"The public, anxious to learn the news favourable to the cause of Liberty, which has been brought by the French Corvette, the Spartiate, arrived in this port on Friday last, have a right to expect from the well known patriotism of the gentlemen who have in their possession the French news-papers, given by the officers of her, a participation of the very interesting news contained in those papers, which I am happy to anticipate in substance, by informing the well-wishers to the cause of freedom.

"That the French have certainly taken Breda, Bois le Duc, Gertruydenberg, and Gorkeem, and were to march to Roterdam and Amsterdam.

"That previous to the taking of Bois le Duc there was a bloody battle, the result of which was the general flight of the slaves of York and Orange, with the loss of many pieces of artillery, baggage, &c. and 1500 prisoners, Hessians or Hanoverians:—No quarters were given to the English.

"That the army of the Basse Pyrennees had taken Bilboa, St. Andero, and several smaller places—That a division of that army was before Pampeluna, the capital of Spanish Navarre, and that the three provinces of Guypuscoa, Biscaya, and Alva, were desirous of being incorporated with the French Republic.

"That the army of Dugommier had taken the important Fort of Bellegarde.

"That at the Port Passage the French had found timber ready cut for building many ships of war, and immediately loaded forty vessels to transport part of it to the French arsenals.

"Provisions were not scarce, and the armies were abundantly supplied.

Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1794."

November 14.

Capt. Parrack, of the schooner Fredericksburgh Packet, 56 days from Malaga, informs, that on the very day he left Gibraltar, for Malaga, which was the 21st September, an Algerine cruiser of 18 guns had arrived there, and that it was the general opinion of the inhabitants there, that they would soon be at liberty to cruise again.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, (from good authority) that the greater part of the army will be on the return from the Westward to-morrow and Monday next.

Col. Burr, from New-York, is expected in town this day. This gentleman's arrival will complete a quorum of the Senate of the United States.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

A letter from General Wayne's army states, that in five days from leaving Fort Defiance he had reached the Miami Town. That Campbell had evacuated the Fort at the Rapids—that a council of Indians had been held after their defeat on the 20th of August, to which British Agents had endeavoured to persuade them to risque another action—but that the Indians refused, and had dispersed to their homes determined to bury the hatchet—that 200 Indians fell in the late action—that their whole force on that occasion, was 1500 Indians and 80 Canadians.

The Collector of Niagara was among the slain, his body being afterwards found—The provisions of the Indians were salted, and received from the British stores.

The Ship Rising Sun, Capt. Olney, of Providence, is arrived at Philadelphia from Copenhagen, in Distress, having sprung a Leak on her Passage.

The Defeat of the Duke of York [says a Philadelphia Paper] is like the second Inch cut out of a Man's Nose. If there had been any Doubt about the Conquest of Holland by the French, that Doubt is now reduced to a very slender Possibility.

If the French over-run Holland, an Event that is universally expected in Europe, the Spice Islands will be thrown open to American Navigators. The Dissolution of the Bank of Amsterdam will be followed by the Fall of the Bank of England. We mention this on the Authority of Edmund Burke.

If the French make any substantial Progress in Spain, her Colonies and the Brazils, will be thrown open to the Americans. This presents a wide Prospect of commercial Adventure. The Manufactures of Europe, who now subsist by exporting to the Spanish Colonies, would naturally prefer a Residence in this Country, where the Communication with their Customers would be vastly more easy than from Europe. No Two Countries are better adapted for a mutual interchange of Productions, than the United States, Mexico, and Peru. The British Possessions in the West Indies would then shrink into a diminutive Object. The Whole commercial World stands on the Brink of a great Revolution.

Died last Evening, in the 76th Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, for many Years an eminent Merchant in this Town, and esteemed through Life as an honest Man and valuable Citizen.

MARRIED.]—At New York, on Thursday the 6th Inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Miss CORNELIA TAPPEN CLINTON, Daughter of his Excellency the Governor, to Citizen EDMOND CHARLES GENET.

—On the 23d Ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Provoost, Mr. DANIEL CAMPBELL, of Schenectady, to Miss FANNY BOWERS, Daughter of Henry Bowers, Esq; of that City.

—At Exeter, Dr. WILLIAM T. KING to Miss LYDIA WAITE, Daughter of Capt. Benjamin Waite.

DIED.]—In North Carolina, about 5 Weeks since, Capt. GIDEON COGGESHALL, in the 44th Year of his Age, late of this Island.—He has left a Wife and Four Children with a great Number of Relations and Friends to lament his Loss.

DIED]—At Paddington (England) GEORGE COLMAN, senior, Patentee of the Theatre Royal, Hay-Market. In the Course of his Management, he produced no less than 27 Plays and Farces, either composed by himself or altered from ancient Authors.

—At his Seat in South-Kingstown on Thursday the 6th Instant, JEREMIAH NILES, Esq; in the 58th Year of his Age—a worthy and respectable Citizen.

On the DEATH *of Mr.* WILLIAM T. HAZARD.

Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam.
HORACE.

BY the Side of the Sea-beaten Rock,
Undanger'd by Ocean's rude Chase,
Fair Genius lay wearing away Time,
In musing the Fate of her Race.

Her Favourites of old were no more,
Stealing Time had hastened their Doom;
Their Bodies were exhal'd in the Air,
Their Names were ingulph'd in the Tomb.

When suddenly appear'd a dark Band,
Which was wont to yield her Relief,
With the Cypress, the Laurel of Death,
And with Tears the Offspring of Grief.

She miss'd from the melancholy Band,
A Youth unto Virtue allied,
Whose Heart was, but equall'd by his Mind,
Whose Beauty, unsullied by Pride.

She wept for him mow'd down so soon,
She wept for him plunder'd of Breath,
She wept for the rude Wreck of her Hopes,
And exclaim'd at the Triumphs of Death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, Nov. 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Betsy, Higgins,	Boston
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— President, Currie,	New-York
—— Lilly, Negus,	Ditto
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Brig Julia, Seymour,	St. Bartholomew
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Rainbow, Armington,	Charleston
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Nancy, Baker,	Ditto
—— Betsy, Higgins,	Ditto
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Fanny, Gilbert,	New-London
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
Brig Randolph Earl,	Philadelphia

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the first Quality—by the Hogshead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogshead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Zant Currants—by the Cask,
Windward-Island Rum—by the Puncheon,
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Cask,
Spanish Indigo—by the Quantity.
NATHAN B. MILLER.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest Bidder, at Little-Rest Hill, in South-Kingstown, on Wednesday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, situate in said Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Stanton; said Farm contains, by Estimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Pasture, and Part Arable Land, with a sufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Use of said Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-House in the County of Washington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.
November 17, 1794.

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*Christo*r. *Champlin*
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

George Champlin
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE, situated in the Street leading to the Point-Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceased.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to
SIMON NEWTON.
Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

*** Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to those who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his sincere Thanks,

ALBANY, November 3.

So late as the 17th ult. the Canandaiqua Treaty had not commenced. Cornplanter came in the 16th—The number of Indians is between 15 and 1600.—They fare ſumptuouſly on the beſt beef, bread, and Weſt India—to the tune of from 100 to 150 dollars per day.—Fine times for Indians—Congreſs pay all.

Mr. Gallitzen, who was removed from a ſeat in the Senate of the U. S. for not having been a citizen the time required by the conſtitution, is elected to the houſe of repreſentatives by the diſtrict of Pittſburgh, in Pennſylvania.

Smokers take Notice.

The town of New bury Port, in legal town meeting have paſſed a law, prohibiting any perſon from ſmoaking any pipe or ſegar in the ſtreets, lanes, alleys, and on the wharves of that town, under a penalty of two ſhillings for every offence.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.

A brig, a conſtant trader from London to Halifax, laden with goods to the amount of 27,000 l. ſterling has been captured by a French frigate, and ſent into Cape Ann. She is expected round here every hour.

NEWPORT, Nov. 18.

A Gentleman who arrived here laſt Evening from New-York, has favoured us with Papers printed there laſt Saturday, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

By a Gentleman who arrived in this city laſt evening from London, which he left the 26th Sept. we learn that the French have defeated the Britiſh and Hanoverians under the Duke of York who was obliged to croſs the Maes with the loſs of about 2000 men; the conqueſt of Breda and Gurtruydenberg was momently expected; that a fleet of 26 ſail of the line was lying at Breſt, ready for ſea; and that with reſpect to the negociations of Mr. Jay, it was confidently ſaid, in London, that the Britiſh court had agreed to give up their poſts on the frontiers of the United States.

Our informant ſailed from London in the ſhip Sanſom, bound to New-York, which veſſel he left at ſea a few days ago, and arrived here in a ſhip from Copenhagen.

November 13.

Intereſting intelligence from a Correſpondent in Baltimore.

"The public, anxious to learn the news favourable to the cauſe of Liberty, which has been brought by the French Corvette, the Spartiate, arrived in this port on Friday laſt, have a right to expect from the well known patriotiſm of the gentlemen who have in their poſſeſſion the French news-papers, given by the officers of her, a participation of the very intereſting news contained in thoſe papers, which I am happy to anticipate in ſubſtance, by informing the well-wiſhers to the cauſe of freedom.

"That the French have certainly taken Breda, Bois le Duc, Gertruydenberg, and Gorkeem, and were to march to Roterdam and Amſterdam.

"That previous to the taking of Bois le Duc there was a bloody battle, the reſult of which was the general flight of the ſlaves of York and Orange, with the loſs of many pieces of artillery, baggage, &c. and 1500 priſoners, Heſſians or Hanoverians:—No quarters were given to the Engliſh.

"That the army of the Baſſe Pyrennees had taken Bilboa, St. Andero, and ſeveral ſmaller places—That a diviſion of that army was before Pampeluna, the capital of Spaniſh Navarre, and that the three provinces of Guypuſcoa, Biſcaya, and Alva, were deſirous of being incorporated with the French Republic.

"That the army of Dagomer had taken the important Fort of Bellegarde.

"That at the Port Paſſage the French had found timber ready cut for building many ſhips of war, and immediately loaded forty veſſels to tranſport part of it to the French arſenals.

"Proviſions were not ſcarce, and the armies were abundantly ſupplied.

Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1794."

November 14.

Capt. Parrack, of the ſchooner Frederickſburgh Packet, 56 days from Malaga, informs, that on the very day he left Gibraltar, for Malaga, which was the 21ſt September, an Algerine cruiſer of 18 guns had arrived there, and that it was the general opinion of the inhabitants there, that they would ſoon be at liberty to cruiſe again.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, (from good authority) that the greater part of the army will be on the return from the Weſtward to-morrow and Monday next.

Col. Burr, from New-York, is expected in town this day. This gentleman's arrival will complete a quorum of the Senate of the United States.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

A letter from General Wayne's army ſtates, that in five days from leaving Fort Defiance he had reached the Miami Fort. That Campbell had evacuated the Fort at the Rapids—that a council of Indians had been held after their defeat on the 20th of Auguſt, to which Britiſh Agents had endeavoured to perſuade them to riſque another action—but that the Indians refuſed, and had diſperſed to their homes determined to bury the hatchet—that 200 Indians fell in the late action—that their whole force on that occaſion, was 1500 Indians and 80 Canadians.

The Collector of Niagara was among the ſlain, his body being afterwards found—The proviſions of the Indians were ſaved, and received from the Britiſh ſtores.

The Ship Riſing Sun, Capt. Olney, of Providence, is arrived at Philadelphia from Copenhagen, in Diſtreſs, having ſprung a Leak on her Paſſage.

The Defeat of the Duke of York [ſays a Philadelphia Paper] is like the ſecond Inch cut out of a Man's Noſe. If there had been any Doubt about the Conqueſt of Holland by the French, that Doubt is now reduced to a very ſlender Poſſibility.

If the French over-run Holland, an Event that is univerſally expected in Europe, the Spice Iſlands will be thrown open to American Navigators. The Diſſolution of the Bank of Amſterdam will be followed by the Fall of the Bank of England. We mention this on the Authority of Edmund Burke.

If the French make any ſubſtantial Progreſs in Spain, her Colonies and the Brazils, will be thrown open to the Americans. This preſents a wide Proſpect of commercial Adventure. The Manufactures of Europe, who now ſubſiſt by exporting to the Spaniſh Colonies, would naturally prefer a Reſidence in this Country, where the Communication with their Cuſtomers would be vaſtly more eaſy than from Europe. No Two Countries are better adapted for a mutual interchange of Productions, than the United States, Mexico, and Peru. The Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies would then ſhrink into a diminutive Object. The Whole commercial World ſtands on the Brink of a great Revolution.

Died laſt Evening, in the 76th Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, for many Years an eminent Merchant in this Town, and eſteemed through Life as an honeſt Man and valuable Citizen.

MARRIED.]—At New York, on Thurſday the 6th Inſt. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Miſs CORNELIA TAPPEN CLINTON, Daughter of his Excellency the Governor, to Citizen EDMOND CHARLES GENET.

—On the 23d Ult. by the Right Rev. Biſhop Provoſt, Mr. DANIEL CAMPBELL, of Schenectady, to Miſs FANNY BOWERS, Daughter of Henry Bowers, Eſq; of that City.

—At Exeter, Dr. WILLIAM T. KING to Miſs LYDIA WAITE, Daughter of Capt. Benjamin Waite.

DIED.]—In North Carolina, about 5 Weeks ſince, Capt. GIDEON COGGESHALL, in the 44th Year of his Age, late of this Iſland.——He has left a Wife and Four Children with a great Number of Relations and Friends to lament his Loſs.

DIED]—At Paddington (England) GEORGE COLMAN, ſenior, Patentee of the Theatre Royal, Hay-Market. In the Courſe of his Management, he produced no leſs than 27 Plays and Farces, either compoſed by himſelf or altered from ancient Authors.

—At his Seat in South-Kingſtown on Thurſday the 6th Inſtant, JEREMIAH NILES, Eſq; in the 83th Year of his Age—a worthy and reſpectable Citizen.

On the DEATH *of Mr.* WILLIAM T. HAZARD.

Vitae ſumma brevis ſpem nos vetat incboare longam.
HORACE.

BY the Side of the Sea-beaten Rock,
Undanger'd by Ocean's rude Chaſe,
Fair Genius lay wearing away Time,
In muſing the Fate of her Race.

Her Favourites of old were no more,
Stealing Time had haſtened their Doom;
Their Bodies were exhal'd in the Air,
Their Names were ingulph'd in the Tomb.

When ſuddenly appear'd a dark Band,
Which was wont to yield her Relief,
With the Cypreſs, the Laurel of Death,
And with Tears the Offſpring of Grief.

She miſs'd from the melancholy Band,
A Youth unto Virtue allied,
Whoſe Heart was, but equall'd by his Mind,
Whoſe Beauty, unſullied by Pride.

She wept for him mow'd down ſo ſoon,
She wept for him plunder'd of Breath,
She wept for the rude Wreck of her Hopes,
And exclaim'd at the Triumphs of Death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Betſy, Higgins,	Boſton
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— Preſident, Currie,	New York
—— Lilly, Negus,	Ditto
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Brig Julia, Seymour,	St. Bartholomew
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Rainbow, Armington,	Charleſton
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Nancy, Baker,	Ditto
—— Betſy, Higgins,	Ditto
—— Roſanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Fanny, Gilbert,	New-London
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
Brig Randolph Earl,	Philadelphia

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the firſt Quality—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Zant Currants—by the Caſk,
Windward-Iſland Rum—by the Puncheon;
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Caſk,
Spaniſh Indigo—by the Quantity.
NATHAN B. MILLER.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt Bidder, at Little-Reſt Hill, in South-Kingſtown, on Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, ſituate in ſaid Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Stanton; ſaid Farm contains, by Eſtimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Paſture, and Part Arable Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Uſe of ſaid Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-Houſe in the County of Waſhington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.
November 17, 1794.

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*Chriſto*r. *Champlin*
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Peterſburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the firſt Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

George Champlin
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE, ſituated in the Street leading to the Point-Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceaſed.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to
SIMON NEWTON.
Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

*** Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to thoſe who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his ſincere Thanks.

POLITICAL PURGE.—*To Dollor* WILLIS.

WILLIS, to Britain dear, whose name,
While annals last, shall live in fame,
Each loyal man, with grateful heart,
Sees and reveres thy healing art:
Save, then; O, save, this threatened land—
And take the Cabinet in hand!

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. IX.

DOST thou not perceive, courteous reader, that the Cordwainer has caught somewhat of the spirit of his illustrious pattern? He cannot, indeed, conjure up such a scene of enchantment about thee, and transform thy very shadow to a giant: But mark, I pray thee, how bold and unconfined he is; not tethered by prejudice, to place or time; but embracing all nations, and all ages. Wouldst thou be surprized, should he devote some future lucubrations, as perhaps he may, to a few political hints to the Chinese, and some paternal advice to posterity of the ninety-ninth century?

The Cordwainer, at this time, presents his compliments to the King of Great-Britain, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Burke, and begs permission of his Most Sacred Majesty, and their Right Honourables, to offer a few suggestions.

And how goes the state game, my sweet Jockeys?—Mind your hand, I pray you. Why, sure, ye are playing your trumps, when an humbler suit would serve you better. Are ye not in your nine-holes, that your honours shall count you nothing, and all depends upon your success in tricks? It was, however, certainly good play, to lead out that ace of trumps, young Frederick, into Flanders; and, mercy! what havoc does he make among their deuces and treys,! But, fie! fie! ye had better be asleep, than be playing off your Botany Bays to such lead.—Take my word for it, ye had better stock the hand: Call home Muir and Palmer; invite back Rowan; pay the two former a guinea a hair for shaving their heads, to enable them to buy wigs, and place the latter under the droppings of your overflowing Treasury.

A fiddle stick for your puppet-shows! Away with your cobweb pageantries of state-jugglery! Be advised, friend George, not to shut out the ambassadors of Reason, because Frenchmen have invested it with the spoils of religion and royalty, and made it their god and their king. Reason, is reason still; and, if all men do not choose to run lunatick, like Mr. Paine and the Jacobin Club, depend upon it, mankind will not be always cajoled and sing-songed out of its more sober influences. It is already, too late to play the old game. The rabble has got such topping notions, about their having souls, and being made of the same stuff, as they say, with kings and lords, that they are not to be saddled, fleeced, and herded any longer. In short, if nothing less than absolute sway, and divine right, will go down with you, my advice is, to buy you a retired farm, turn grazier, and make and administer laws to your horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs.

Oddsheart! I have a rare project for thee, Billy Pitt! If people will be seditious, and talk saucily about liberty and reforms, make them pay for it; that will curb them.—Bid the Lord Advocate forbear; and pass a law, laying an excise on certain seditious words.—Surely it will be systematick; for sedition is clearly a luxury. This will be bringing them up, *fore and aft*, as the sailors say. If they stop trade, and shut up shop upon it, touch them up with the old game; if they are obstinate, and choose to continue brawling, it shall add another fair item to your budget of ways and means.

I would proportion the duty, to the enormity of the expression, from a guinea to a groat.——For instance, "The Rights of Man," "Liberty and Equality," and the like, should form a class for the first; intermediate classes to consist of such expressions as "French Revolution," "Friends of the People," "Burthen of Taxes," "Parliamentary Reform," and so on, down to a four-penny "Equal Representation."

As for thee, friend Burke, I advise thee to lay down the pen.

"Since the world is so mad, we can hope for no cure." Would you follow any more that weasel, Paine? Why, man, you will want half a dozen jackalls, to keep you on the scent. And what signifies it to spend your brains, and your ink, upon France? You might as well preach to a windmill. If you shew your credentials, and plead the authority of kings, they will point to the Guillotine.—If you talk to them, of the fitness of things, and should chance to say a word about Reason, they will instantly join issue with you, and shew you a fantastical figure, which they call by that name, dressed out in the French taste, with a feather, cap, and bells.—If you lengthen your face, and mention Religion, what avails? Why, Sir, a French Conventioner will rise and move an amendment to the Decalogue, with as much assurance as he would a decree to abolish Lettres de Catchet.——In short, they require a different species of rhetorick. No argument, short of gunpowder, will prevail with them; and, believe me, your only hopeful rhetorician, is the Duke of York.

MATRIMONIAL HUM.

A WIT used to observe of Mr. O—, who paid his addresses to Miss LAMB, fourteen years, that it was true he *courted a Lamb*, but *married* a SHEEP.

From a London paper of August 26.

Married—A Miss *Fish*, the daughter of a rich Citizen of London, to a Mr. *Hooke*, without a guinea—the lady's fortune is 20,000l. which the husband drew at sight, and the draught may well be called miraculous.

All Persons having Demands against the Estates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the Estates of either of the above Persons, are desired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Administrator*,

Tiverton, Nov. 7, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

For *SALE*,

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boston Neck, in South Kingstown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Esq; deceased. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land.——To be sold very reasonable for Cash, which will be expected at the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES-STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.*

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE.

A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

* *The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor*,
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Land and public SECURITIES

Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND Acres of Land in the County of Cumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

10,000 Ditto, on the Western Branch of the Ohio.

27,000 Ditto, on Lake Ontario,

Also a valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 3,000 Acres in the County of Chittenden, in Vermont.

ANOTHER—containing 3,550 Acres, in Pittsfield, in the same State.

ELEVEN RIGHTS—in the Town of Saltash, in Vermont, containing 3,663 Acres.

☞ The Public Surveyor's Certificates shew, that these Lands are capable of producing Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, &c. &c. and in a superior Degree, English Grass.

ALSO FOR SALE—several Land RIGHTS, in Associated Companies, in Massachusetts, and the District of Main.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Military LANDS.

Further Particulars, with Plans, &c. may be seen, by applying to

C. W. JANSEN,
Near Liberty-Tree, Newport.

November 3, 1794.

To be Let or Sold immediately,

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, situated in the lower Part of the Town, opposite the Still House, formerly improved by Capt. HENRY HUNTER, with a Shop, Yard, a Well of Water, and a Garden, Stable and Woodhouse adjoining.——For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM GYLES.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main-street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.——This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation——Inviting them to an amicable Discussion of Christianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

A Small Tenement of Chambers to LET.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 3 1794

THE Subscribers, the only present and acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode-Island, Esq; deceased, hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Estate of the said Deceased for Adjustment and Settlement: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to close all Demands for or against said Estate within One Year from the Decease of the Testator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingstown, October 24 1794

POLITICAL PURGE.—*To Doctor* WILLIS.

WILLIS, to Britain dear, whose name,
While annals last, shall live in fame,
Each loyal man, with grateful heart,
Sees and reveres thy healing art:
Save, then; O, save, this threatened land—
And take the Cabinet in hand!

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. IX.

DOST thou not perceive, courteous reader, that the Cordwainer has caught somewhat of the spirit of his illustrious pattern? He cannot, indeed, conjure up such a scene of enchantment about thee, and transform thy very shadow to a giant: But mark, I pray thee, how bold and unconfined he is; not tethered by prejudice, to place or time; but embracing all nations, and all ages. Wouldst thou be surprized, should he devote some future lucubrations, as perhaps he may, to a few political hints to the Chinese, and some paternal advice to posterity of the ninety-ninth century?

The Cordwainer, at this time, presents his compliments to the King of Great-Britain, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Burke, and begs permission of his Most Sacred Majesty, and their Right Honourables, to offer a few suggestions.

And how goes the state game, my sweet Jockeys?—Mind your hand, I pray you. Why, sure, ye are playing your trumps, when an humbler suit would serve you better. Are ye not in your nine-holes, that your honours shall count you nothing, and all depends upon your success in tricks? It was, however, certainly good play, to lead out that ace of trumps, young Frederick, into Flanders; and, mercy! what havoc does he make among their deuces and treys! But, fie! fie! ye had better be asleep, than be playing off your Botany Bays to such lead. Take my word for it, ye had better stock the hand: Call home Muir and Palmer; invite back Rowan; pay the two former a guinea a hair for shaving their heads, to enable them to buy wigs, and place the latter under the droppings of your overflowing Treasury.

A fiddle stick for your puppet-shows! Away with your cobweb pageantries of state-jugglery! Be advised, friend George, not to shut out the ambassadors of Reason, because Frenchmen have invested it with the spoils of religion and royalty, and made it their god and their king. Reason, is reason still; and, if all men do not choose to run lunatick, like Mr. Paine and the Jacobin Club, depend upon it, mankind will not be always cajoled and sing-songed out of its more sober influences. It is already, too late to play the old game. The rabble has got such topping notions, about their having souls, and being made of the same stuff, as they say, with kings and lords, that they are not to be saddled, fleeced, and herded any longer. In short, if nothing less than absolute sway, and divine right, will go down with you, my advice is, to buy you a retired farm, turn grazier, and make and administer laws to your horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs.

Oddsheart! I have a rare project for thee, Billy Pitt! If people will be seditious, and talk saucily about liberty and reforms, make them pay for it; that will curb them.—Bid the Lord Advocate forbear; and pass a law, laying an excise on certain seditious words.—Surely it will be systematick; for sedition is clearly a luxury. This will be bringing them up, *fore and aft*, as the sailors say. If they stop trade, and shut up shop upon it, touch them up with the old game; if they are obstinate, and choose to continue brawling, it shall add another fair item to your budget of ways and means.

I would proportion the duty, to the enormity of the expression, from a guinea to a groat.——For instance, "The Rights of Man," "Liberty and Equality," and the like, should form a class for the first; intermediate classes to consist of such expressions as "French Revolution," "Friends of the People," "Burthen of Taxes," "Parliamentary Reform," and so on, down to a fourpenny "Equal Representation."

As for thee, friend Burke, I advise thee to lay down the pen.

"Since the world is so mad, we can hope for no cure." Would you follow any more that weasel, Paine? Why, man, you will want half a dozen jackalls, to keep you on the scent. And what signifies it to spend your brains, and your ink, upon France? You might as well preach to a windmill. If you shew your credentials, and plead the authority of kings, they will point to the Guillotine.—If you talk to them, of the fitness of things, and should chance to say a word about Reason, they will instantly join issue with you, and shew you a fantastical figure, which they call by that name, dressed out in the French taste, with a feather, cap, and bells.—If you lengthen your face, and mention Religion, what avails? Why, Sir, a French Conventioner will rise and move an amendment to the Decalogue, with as much assurance as he would a decree to abolish Lettres de Catchet.——In short, they require a different species of rhetorick. No argument, short of gunpowder, will prevail with them; and, believe me, your only hopeful rhetorician, is the Duke of York.

MATRIMONIAL HUM.

A WIT used to observe of Mr. O—, who paid his addresses to Miss LAMB, fourteen years, that it was true he *courted a Lamb*, but *married* a SHEEP.

From a London paper of August 26.

Married—A Miss *Fish*, the daughter of a rich Citizen of London, to a Mr. *Hooke*, without a guinea—the lady's fortune is 80,000l. which the husband drew at sight, and the draught may well be called miraculous.

All Persons having Demands against the Estates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the Estates of either of the above Persons, are desired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Administrator*,

Tiverton, Nov. 7, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

For *SALE*,

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boston Neck, in South Kingstown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Esq; deceased. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land.——To be sold very reasonable for Cash, which will be expected at the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1794.

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JOHN BROWN.

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